

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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6 months,	6.00
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From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

## A FULL AND CIRCUMSTANTIAL ACCOUNT OF THE FALL OF LIEUT. GEN. POLK.

ATLANTA, June 15th, 1864.

The body of Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk now lies in bloody state in the chamber of St. Duke's Church of this city.

It reached Atlanta at two o'clock this morning. It had been encased in a substantial wooden coffin at Marietta, and was escorted by Lieutenants Polk and Gale, son and son-in-law of the General, and Maj. Douglas West, one of his Adjutants General. Services will be said by Dr. Quintard at noon, and the lamented remains will proceed on the afternoon train to Augusta; and thence to Ashville, in North Carolina, where the bereaved family are at present residing.

The fall of General Polk is the saddest event which has occurred in this army since the death of Albert Sidney Johnston. "No event," says the Confederacy, with great truth, "of a personal description—saving the fate of Stonewall Jackson—comprehends with it for painful interest, and national calamity, these last eighteen months and more." The shock will be great upon the soldiers, who loved him, and upon the country, which respected him. He was a grand old man. As a commander he was enterprising, vigilant and brave; as a churchman, he was pious, liberal and faithful; as a man he was the soul of honor, affection, and up-right manliness.

The circumstances of his death have just been related to me by one of the party who was nearest him at the moment. His story is as follows: Generals Johnston, Polk and Hardee accompanied by General Jackson, (of the cavalry) and a small escort of staff officers, had ridden out in front of Gen. Bates' line to examine the position thought to be suitable for the Washington Artillery. The horses were made fast at the foot of the hill, and the party ascended to the crown. Here there were the initials to an abatis, with several embrasures, rendering the place very much exposed. The enemy's guns were less than eight hundred yards in front. There had been a little desultory firing during the early hours of the day, but this had ceased for some time before the group of officers began its reconnaissance. This was prolonged to a much greater extent than usual, and glided into a general and animated conversation, all of the gentlemen being gathered into a knot, and using their hands and glasses with a marked freedom, bespeaking rank and interest. The enemy could not fail to see them plainly, and whilst they were being observed, deliberately returned the observation, with full time for calculation and adjustment. The party seemed to forget its exposed situation, although some of the canopiers who had been at work upon the little tier of breastwork, pointed out to them the accuracy of the enemy's shots. Presently a single spherical case shell was discharged from the Yankee battery, and exploded directly above the heads of Generals Polk, Johnston, Hardee and Jackson. All of them fell to the ground to avoid the concussion or fragments. It was then proposed to divide and the different gentlemen separated to such courses as were at hand. General Polk selected a very secure shelter but, becoming impatient and anxious to scan the range of fire more accurately, he stepped out upon the brow, and was intently gazing out across the country, his arms folded and his left side presented when a three inch round shot from a steel rifle cannon, struck the elbow, crushing both arms and passing through the heart, a portion of the chest and stomach, and out, on its murderous course. The old man fell lifeless and mangled to the ground. Gen. Johnston was bending over him in an instant, with the rest of the party. They lifted him in their arms to an ambulance, and he was carried to his quarters, where his bewildered military family received it with the mourning of men meeting the corpse of a father.

Such is, in brief, the story of this melancholy event, which has cast a gloom over all hearts, and for the moment, depress every mind. GRAPE.

## RAYMOND ON GEN. LEE.

The "Little Villain" of the New York Times is laboring to achieve a peculiar notoriety by a defamatory attack upon the ancestry and character of Gen. Lee. This is a much more agreeable process to persons of Raymond's calibre than attacking Gen. Lee with ball and bayonet. Raymond is evidently of opinion that the pen is mightier than the sword. If Grant can't fight Lee out of Richmond, perhaps Raymond can write him out. A prodigious whooper, shot out of the Times' long-range cannon, at the safe distance of New York, is the exact description of weapon suited to the capabilities of the nimble heeled varlet, whose memorable flight from Selma made him the laughing stock of the world. We don't know what measures Gen. Lee proposes to take in vindication of his honor. The specific charge brought against our beloved Chief of the Army is mendacity. He accuses Gen. Lee of falsehood in his bulletins. If Gen. Lee has one virtue more predominant than any other, it is truthfulness. But perhaps Raymond, after all, may design to be complimentary. Lying in Yankeeedom has been elevated to one of the fine arts. To swear they have been victorious when they have been defeated is an indispensable accomplishment of a Yankee General. We must, however, disclaim for the Confederate General any such distinction. He is a plan and practical man, who is more willing to let deeds speak for him than words, and whose deeds will probably live in history several years after Raymond's existence is forgotten. —Richmond Dispatch.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The New York Times of a late number informs us that the Emperor Napoleon has intimated his indisposition to intervene in our behalf, his wish that the United States may be restored to their former grandeur and greatness, his determination to retain the iron clads now being built for us, and his perfect and most amiable understanding with Seward on the Mexican question. We, however, in the first place, yield but slight credence to any report of the voracious Times; and in the second place, if this report be true, we attach but little importance to it. This insupportable personage does not usually suffer himself to be read by the world at large. Whether he speaks, or remains silent, his meaning is equally in the dark, in matters of diplomacy; he fully adopts the maxim of Talleyrand that the purpose of language is to conceal, rather than to express ideas. Only by his acts, does he develop his real intentions. He is not the man to scruple at deceiving the wily Seward by fair speeches, if he can thereby further his ulterior purposes. As well might one attempt to sound the fathomless abysses, as the intentions of this most profound and reticent of modern diplomatists.

## THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. 1.]

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1864.

[No. 55.]

## POINTS AND DISTANCES.

The following statement of points and distances about to be made historic by the great armies of the East and Southwest may be useful to those unacquainted with them:

In the Southwest, Chattanooga, Cleveland and Dalton, are connected by rail forming a triangle the two sides 27 miles, the end from Chattanooga to Dalton 38 miles. Chattanooga and Atlanta are connected by the Western and Atlantic railway, or, as generally called, the Georgia State Road, 138 miles, the road running in the main S. E. and N. W. Chickamauga is 10 miles south of Chattanooga, and 28 from Dalton. Ringgold, on this road, is 23 from Chattanooga and 15 from Dalton. Tunnel Hill is 7 miles N. W. from Dalton. Resaca is 16 to 18 miles from Dalton towards Atlanta. Calhoun 4 to 6 miles from Resaca—then the Oostenaula river. Adairsville is 10 miles from Kingston and 9 from Calhoun. Altoona is 40 miles from Atlanta.

Kingston is 41 miles from Dalton, and is the village from which a branch railroad makes off to Rome, 18 miles. Rome is in the Cherokee Nation, Georgia, in Floyd county, which borders on Alabama, and in the fork of the Etowa (or high Tower) and Oostenaula, at the head of steam navigation of the Coosa.

From Dalton to Atlanta is 190 miles. Etowa Station is fifty odd miles from Dalton, and forty odd from Atlanta, thus making the Etowa and the Oostenaula by rail about 40 miles apart.

Between Kingston and Etowa, are Cass Station and Cartersville, five miles apart, the former, seven from Kingston, and the latter three to five from Etowa. From Kingston to Etowa is about fifteen miles. Marietta is twenty miles from Atlanta, Big Shanty seven north of Marietta. Atlanta is seven miles from the Chattahoochee. There is no stream of any consequence between the Chattahoochee and the Etowa, which, by rail, are about forty miles apart. The railroad between the Oostenaula and the Etowa runs near the foot of a small range of mountains running S. W. and N. E., a little over one hundred miles, parallel with the Blue Ridge, and terminating in the edge of North Carolina. Each of these rivers waters a fine valley, one of which is also watered by the Chattahoochee, which runs parallel with and near the base of the Blue Ridge, which terminates with Stone Mountain not far from Decatur, Ga. Dallas is off the railroad, from Acworth, which is between Big Shanty and Atlanta.

## DISTANCES IN VIRGINIA.

Hanover Junction is 28 miles from Richmond by the Central, and 23 by the Fredericksburg road. Hanover C. H. is 18 Bever Dam 40, Louisa C. H. 62, Gordonsville 77—the latter 20 from Charlottesville, which is 38 from Staunton.

Taylorsville, on the Fredericksburg road, is 3 miles south of the Junction, Chesterfield Station 2 miles south of the same, Milford 15, Guinea's 26, and 12 from Fredericksburg. Ashland, on the Fredericksburg road, is 14 miles from Richmond and 9 from Hanover Junction. Aquia Creek is 15 miles from Fredericksburg 55 from Washington, and 47 from Alexandria.

Between Richmond and the Junction are (by roads) the Chickahominy, the South Anna and Little River. Between the Junction and Fredericksburg are the North Anna and the Mattaponi. Tappanhook is on the Rappahannock, about fifty miles from the Chesapeake, seventy or eighty below Fredericksburg, and about seventy from Richmond, with the Mattaponi, Pamunkey and Chickahominy intervening. The Chickahominy runs in the main parallel with the James, then turned south, and empties into the latter, about nine miles from Williamsburg.

Jarratt's in Sussex county is a mere hamlet thirty miles from Petersburg and thirty-four from Weldon. Between Petersburg and Weldon are the Nottoway and the Meherrin rivers, and a few small streams. Weldon is on the Roanoke at the head of a small steamboat navigation.

The White House is on the Pamunkey, about seventeen miles from Richmond.

Atlee's is half way between Richmond and Hanover C. H., nine miles from each.

As most of these points are at present of more than ordinary interest, it may be well to preserve this paper for reference hereafter. It may be inaccurate in some respects, but we believe it is correct in the main.

## A NEW ORDER FOR THE COMMANDER AT VICKSBURG.

It now appears that Lincoln cannot run the plantations in Mississippi with any safety. His overseers are being continually killed off, and his contrabands and fugitives confiscated. In order to prevent these things the General in command at Vicksburg has issued the annexed order:

The United States Government having adopted the policy of leasing abandoned plantations and giving employment to freed men, it is the duty of the military authorities to give protection, as far as possible, to the lessee and laborer. This protection can only be given by holding responsible the districts in which bands of guerrillas, who are constantly committing depredations upon them, are organized and encouraged.

It is therefore ordered that hereafter, in every instance where a Government lessee is robbed of property, the commanding officer of the nearest military post shall send a sufficient force to the locality, with instructions to seize from delinquent citizens property sufficient to fully indemnify the lessee, which property shall be sold at public auction, and the proceeds paid to the injured person.

If the crops of a lessee are destroyed, or in any manner injured, crops of the same kind will be seized from delinquent citizens and harvested for the benefit of the injured party. If any lessee is killed by guerrillas, an assessment of \$10,000 will at once be levied upon the delinquent people residing within thirty miles of the place where the offence was committed. Property of any kind will be seized and sold for the purpose, and the amount so assessed will be appropriated for the family of the lessee.

In deciding upon the class of persons to be assessed, it should not be forgotten that the oath of allegiance is not an infallible test of loyalty. If a citizen has relatives and friends among those, if he harbors or protects them, or if, having means of doing so, he fails to inform the lessee of their approach, he must be held accountable. Men must be judged by their acts, not by the oath they have taken.

The New York World gives an account of the origin of a new political and military organization called the "D. M. D." or Defenders of the Monroe Doctrine. The movement, it is said, originated with a New York officer while engaged in the Southwest. He started a secret clan in Memphis, and soon after another in New Orleans. Another was organized in Buffalo, and others are forming in New York city. These defenders propose, it is said, to aid Juarez against the French in Mexico.

## AUCTION SALES!

BY M. CROLY, Auctioneer.

## AUCTION SALE OF IMPORTED GOODS, BY CATALOGUE.

ON THURSDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1864, COMMENCING AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., I will sell, at my sales room, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the entire cargoes of Steamships

BADGER AND LUCY, FANNIE, CITY OF PETERSBURG, and other vessels with large consignments ex-ships CHICORA, ALICE, and others.

## DRY GOODS.

18 cases white ground prints  
17 cases black and white printed muslin  
13 cases huckaback towels  
11 cases organic muslins  
8 cases army clothes  
7 cases cotton hosiery  
7 cases Coats and Clark's spool cotton  
6 cases finishing linen thread  
6 cases fancy shirts  
4 cases solid, broken and mourning gingham  
3 cases black lustre  
3 cases confederate tweeds  
3 cases ready made clothing  
2 cases check and stripes, mourning  
3 cases coat, vest and bone buttons  
2 cases black satin  
2 cases super black broadcloth  
2 cases brown holland  
4 cases flannel  
2 cases mixed moltons  
1 bale blue and grey serge  
1 bale fancy flannels  
1 case black alpaca  
1 case black crushed serge  
1 case paper cambric, assorted colours  
1 bale mottled alpaca  
1 case Beauvauard tweeds  
1 case southern cloaking  
1 case black and white prints  
1 case shirting  
1 case fancy shawl  
1 bale Linos, superior  
1 case mosquito netting  
1 case ties, gloves, &c.  
1 bale super broad cloth, assorted colours  
1 case Irish linen  
1 case pant buttons  
1 case black and white pins

## SHOES, LEATHER, &amp;c.

28 trunks ladies', gent's and children's shoes  
19 cases ladies', gent's, and children's q boots extra  
6 cases army shoes  
7 cases Barton's bleached and brown shoe thread  
4 cases fr waxed calf skins  
4 cases chamol skins  
3 cases morocco skils

## COTTON CARDS, CLOTHING &amp;c.

35 cases cotton cards, No. 10s, part Whitmore's best.  
1 case wool cards  
2 cases card clothing 33 x 4  
2 cases filling

## STATIONERY.

15 cases cap, letter and note paper  
2 cases gillie's steel pens  
3 cases pen holders  
1 case penicils and pens  
1 case assorted stationery

## BAGGING AND ROPE.

10 bales gunny bagging  
148 coil bale rope

## GROCERIES.

238 bages rio coffee  
50 barrels brown sugar  
60 cases pure port, cassillon & co., brandy.  
183 kits No. 1 mackerel  
10 boxes sperm candles  
10 bags black pepper  
10 caddies yellow hyson tea

## HARDWARE, &amp;c.

8 tons hoop iron  
10 kegs nails assorted sizes  
4 cases wire  
4 cases gun caps  
12 bags shot  
3 cases knives, files and razors

## LIQUORS, &amp;c.

4 quarter cask pure Cognac Brandy  
1 half pipe pure martel brandy  
1 quarter pipe pure port, cassillon & co., brandy.  
1 eight pipe pure port, Dapuy & co., brandy.  
10 cases whiskey  
12 cases old rum  
10 cases holland gin  
36 demijohns holland gin

## DRUGS, &amp;c.

30 cases liquorice paste  
30 cases liquorice stick  
13 cases alcohol  
14 cases alum  
8 cases opium salts  
9 cases balsam copaiba  
9 lbs Tannin oil  
4 kegs hi carb, soda  
1 case quinine  
3 cases assorted drugs  
6 bbls coqueras  
3 cases potash carb  
2 cases blue mass  
2 cases pure, ipecac  
1 case iodide potash and iodine  
2 cases soda crystals  
1 case phosphorus  
1 case blue stone  
June 16, 1864.

## GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary \$25,000.  
Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary \$8,000.  
Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James C. Brown, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S. C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E E Rogers, of N. C., Comptroller. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Keen, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S. C., Commissary General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Ordnance and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBries, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Olt of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.

## IMPORTANT INVENTION

## FOR REPAIRING AND RENOVATING OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING OBTAINED A PATENT right for a set of instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards are now prepared to sell to any person, or persons, the right to use said instruments in any State or County in the Southern Confederacy.

With these instruments old Cotton and Wool Cards can be thoroughly repaired and renovated and brought into use at a very small and trifling expense.

Any number of certificates as to the great usefulness of said instruments can be obtained from those who have had Cotton and Wool Cards repaired, and it is important that we have them all repaired during the blockade, so as to make them serviceable and fit for use.

We now offer to the public to sell State and County Rights to any person or persons, to use our patent for said instruments.

It requires but a small outlay to procure the instruments and make a beginning, and an active agent can make from \$80 to \$100 per day, and from \$5,000 to \$7,000 can be made in a county, and that in a very short time.

For particulars, as to price, instrument, &c. &c. address, J. H. CARLISLE & CO., Ringwood P. O., Halifax county, N. C. 45-dwlm.

## WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON for Wool, upon the following terms, viz: One bunch of four pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tabor, Kingston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Ketchikan, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro, Asheville, Fittsboro, Louisville, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DAWD, Q. M. S. C. A.

The papers in the State will please copy until July 1st, and forward accounts to this office.

## Surgeon General's Office,

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General North Carolina.

## HILLSBORO N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SECOND SESSION (1864) OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence July 1st.

For circulars and information, apply to Maj. Wm. M. GORDON, Superintendent.

## DAILY PRAYER MEETING!

THE CAUSE AND THE CRISIS DEMAND IT.

A PRAYER MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE Methodist Church, in this City, Daily, at 5 o'clock.

All Christians and the public are respectfully invited. Come promptly. Don't wait for the bell—no bell will be rung.

Raleigh, N. C., May 5th, 1864. 12-4t.

## MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

NO.	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2	Steph D Thurston,	Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Harts,
3	Wm H Harrell,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennet,
4	John W Lee,	John H Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5	Sam McD Tate,	Wm M Davidson,	William J Hill,
6	Ed G Haywood,	Wm M Davidson,	Wm H Cowles,
7	Wm H Cheek,	Wm M Davidson,	Thos Sparrow,
8	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Gulon,	James Kelly,
9	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	Robert W Alston,
10	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	E Benton Withers,
11	Ed H Hyman,	Wm M Rogers,	Wm H Lambeth,
12	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Gray W Hammond,
13	Wm Macfarlane,	Wm M Davidson,	A S Cloud,
14	Wm A Stow,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
15	Wm F Martin,	John H McNeill,	Thos J Wood,
16	John D Barry,	Wm M Davidson,	Wm G Robinson,
17	C M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Wm J Pfohl,
18	Thos F Toun,	Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
19	Thos S Galloway,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
20	Chas C Blackall,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
21	H M Rutledge,	James T Weaver,	Wm T Adams,
22	John R Lane,	Geo F Whitfield,	Wm H A Speer,
23	J A Gilmer, Jr.,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stone,
24	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stone,
25	Wm B Freeman,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stone,
26	Frank M Parker,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stone,
27	John Y Jordan,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stone,
28	Chas S Galloway,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stone,
29	Thos C Blackall,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stone,
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99	John Y Jordan,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stone,
100	Chas S Galloway,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stone,

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander McCallie. The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson. The Second Battalion (Infantry) by Maj J Moore. The Third Battalion (Infantry) by Maj W L Young. The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry. The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col J H Henry. The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry. The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry. The Sixteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry. The Seventeenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry. The Eighteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry. The Nineteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry. The Twentieth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry



# THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 25, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

**Z. B. VANCE,**  
OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

**Hon. SION H. ROGERS.**

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

**WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY,  
DANIEL G. FOWLE.**

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for peace by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter-revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

**BUSINESS NOTICE.**—As we can no longer use Five Dollar Treasury notes at par, we shall be compelled, from and after this date, to take them at the same discount the larger notes of the old issue are subject to. We regret this necessity, but as everybody else is doing the same thing, we have no other alternative.

May 25, 1864.

Mr. Holden says in the last Standard that every thought in the Confederate and the Conservative

"is a bought thought, ground out to order." We are not authorized to speak for the Confederate, but we tell Mr. Holden, that, so far as the editor of this paper is concerned, he has published a deliberate lie.

This "thought" is neither "bought" nor "ground out to order." The first man that will see it, after our penning it, is the compositor, into whose hands it is placed. We, the editor, are responsible for it, and we alone, as we are and intend to be for every thing that may appear in the columns of this paper.

It is possible that we may not write everything that may appear in this paper; nor does Mr. Holden write everything that appears in the Standard.

But no one dictates to us what shall or shall not go in this paper. If any one were to attempt such a thing, he would hardly repeat the dose. We took charge of this paper at a great pecuniary sacrifice, as is well known. We were induced to do so, because we were persuaded we might be able to do some good in defending the great principles of civil and constitutional liberty against the encroachments of power. We are not detailed as editor. We would never have accepted the position as a detail, for we would never have made such an application. If we were able for the field, we would either now be in the trenches, or food for worms in a private soldier's grave. Mr. Holden may not know this, but we tell him it is so. We are free as he is—as free in thought and action. Mr. Holden does not believe that we could have been induced to leave our comfortable home in the mountains, sacrificing thousands of dollars, as we have done, for the privilege of having some man dictate to us what we should put in a newspaper! No, Mr. Holden, what you see in this paper, put it down as, at least, the honest opinion of the editor—that if he errs, the error is in the head, and not of the heart. Our object is to persuade other men to our own views and opinions and not to play the part of automaton. We support Gov. Vance, because we believe him to be a good and true Conservative, a lover of civil and Constitutional liberty, an honest man and patriot; and because we believe he has done nothing to forfeit the confidence of those who elevated him to his present position two years ago.

The climax of corruption and wickedness was reached by that portion of the Democratic party under the lead of Yancey, Avery, and others of that stamp, when they put their shoulders against the pillars of the old government and aided the abolitionists in breaking them down.—Standard.

We endorse every word of the above. It is "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." So believing, having moral evidence as strong as demonstrative proof, that the purpose of Yancey and co. was to break up and destroy the old Union, although a life-long Whig and religiously devoted to the principles of the old Whig party, when the great issue of Union or disunion was presented, we laid aside, for the nonce, our whiggery and subordinated that and every thing else to the cause of the Union, and supported the only man who stood the shade of the shadow of a chance of defeating the Black Republican candidate. We supported Mr. Douglas, although our political prepossessions inclined us to Mr. Bell. But when did Mr. Holden support? The very man whom the "climax of corruption and wickedness," of which he speaks, eliminated as the potent instrumentality for breaking down "the pillars of the old government." Mr. Holden supported Mr. Breckenridge, knowing him to be the secession candidate, and repudiated Mr. Douglas, who was the regular nominee of the Democratic party, and who was the national Union candidate. Mr. Holden was a participant in the very corruption which he now professes to condemn. "Facts are stubborn things," Mr. Holden.

Keep it before the people, that Mr. Holden advocated a Convention in North Carolina for the purpose of taking this State out of the Confederacy. The proof of this is overwhelming. Indeed, Mr. Holden has not of late even pretended to deny the charge.

Keep it before the people, that Mr. Holden is State Printer, and although the law requires him to publish whatever the General Assembly may require, he has persistently refused and still refuses, as we believe, to publish the correspondence between Gov. Vance and the Confederate authorities at Richmond, notwithstanding the Legislature ordered the publication and expected it to be done before the adjournment of that body. Every man will draw his own conclusion as to the reason Mr. Holden refuses to make this publication as required by law. It is well known that Gov. Vance has made stronger efforts than any other Governor in the Confederacy in behalf of peace and popular liberty, which fact would fully appear. Hence the reason Mr. Holden holds it from the people. He will not publish it before the election, if he can help it. "Mark the prediction."

That man who would re-establish old party lines—that man who would withdraw either the old Whigs or the old Democrats from the Conservative party, is an enemy to that party and an enemy to civil liberty. Such a man thinks more of himself than he does of his party or his country.—Standard.

Words fitly and truthfully spoken, Mr. Holden; and as Nathan said to David—"thou art the man," You are the man, sir, that would re-establish old party lines; for, in your card addressed to the People of North Carolina, you declare that your "principles and views are what they have been." But for your factious opposition to Governor Vance, when all true Conservatives in the State were entirely satisfied with his Administration, as you declared that you yourself were, only four months before announcing yourself a candidate, there would have been no withdrawal either of old Whigs or old Democrats from the Conservative party. Whatever of discord and strife, crimination and recrimination, whatever of alienation there may be between those in our ranks who should stand together like a band of brothers, battling for our time honored principles and for the preservation of the blessings of civil and constitutional liberty—all these troubles in the Conservative camp, Mr. Holden, are due to you and to you alone.

If you had been willing to bide your time—to have served in the ranks, as a private, in the Conservative party, until Gov. Vance had served his full four years, to which by courtesy and custom he was entitled—in that event, sir, you could have been his successor, provided you gave his administration a cordial support, stood by the true principles of the Conservative party, and sustained the government in all rightful and constitutional measures.

But, sir, you apostatized; you ran after and worshipped strange gods; you advocated a Convention, for the purpose of withdrawing North Carolina from the Confederacy, after pledging the "last man and the last dollar" in the State to uphold and defend it; you employed seditious language in your paper, calculated if not intended to alienate the hearts and the affections of the people from the government of their choice; and you have declared a test of Conservatism, unknown to and foreign to that party, to wit: that he who will not support you for Governor, you who nominated yourself, without any consultation with the friends of the party, and against the wishes of nine-tenths of those who compose the party, is not a true Conservative, but a destructive! You have done these things, Mr. Holden, and many more equally as flagrant, and by so doing we declare you, in your own language, "an enemy to that party and an enemy to civil liberty." For we do not hesitate to declare that he who makes war upon Conservatism, whether by word or deed, whether the evil fruits of that opposition be immediate or consequential, is an enemy to civil liberty; for we have a right to infer that a man of your intelligence not only knows what will be the logical consequences of his own acts, but that he is willing to abide by them. And we furthermore declare, Mr. Holden, in your own words, that "such a man thinks more of himself, than he does of his party or of his country."

You say in your card announcing yourself a candidate, that your "principles and views are what they have been"—that "they will not be changed." We have, then, a right to infer that you will "re-establish old party lines," whenever it may be in your power—not having changed your principles, since you first became Editor of the Standard, you stand ready to champion the principles of locofocoism and secession, whenever you find that it will pay. "Mark the prediction," Mr. Holden; you will again become the leader of the old secession party, as you are now of the new.

Should Richmond, Petersburg, Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, Mobile and Atlanta, all fall into the hands of the enemy, we shall be no nearer whipped than we were when New Orleans, Norfolk and Vicksburg passed from our hands. Victory consists not in the number of towns captured but in the conquering of armies, and so long as the flags of Lee, Johnston and Beauregard are followed by their brave legions so long will the "rebels" defy those who seek to "crush" it. Do you hear that, Messrs. Lincoln, Seward, Grant & Co.? Petersburg may fall, but if it should it will be no worse than other disasters that have befallen us in the progress of the war. We trust, however, that no such reverses is in store for us.—Progress.

It affords us much pleasure to publish the above patriotic article. If Mr. Holden will now copy it in his paper, as he is wont to reproduce everything that appears in the Progress, abusing, slandering, and misrepresenting Gov. Vance, it will afford us still more pleasure. Stick to this, Mr. Pennington, cease all further croaking, use your influence with Mr. Holden to write and publish similar articles in the Standard, and, our word for it, you will do the State and the Confederacy more substantial benefit than by any other service in which you could possibly engage at this time—and we will guarantee you absolution for your many past sins of omission and commission—we mean political sins, of course.

So far as we are concerned, we have known no difference since the Conservative party was formed, between the old Whigs and the old Democrats who compose it.—Standard.

This is perhaps true in one sense; for Mr. Holden abuses and denounces alike, as *destructives*, those who support Gov. Vance, whether they were old Whigs or old Democrats. And, per contra, he lauds those who support him, (Mr. H.), whatever may have been their politics, whigs, democrats or original secessionists, or what not. The support of him for Governor is the shibboleth of Conservatism; and he is willing to recognize as a true Conservative, of the "strictest sect," whig, democrat, locofoco, fire-eater, secessionist, (original or modern), saint, sinner, Jew or Gentile, Christian or infidel, Mussulman or Moscovite, Hottentot or African, Hoosier, Sucker, Badger, Buckeye, or Puke, traitor, deserter, bushwhacker, or buffalo—in a word, anybody—anybody, whatsoever, that will support him for Governor. So much for Mr. Holden's disinterestedness.

The reasons are now stronger than ever why candidates for places of trust and honor should go before the people and define their positions. If it were proper, before the war, that candidates for Governor should go before the people to explain their positions, *a fortiori* it is proper now, when so much depends upon the selection of the right man for the right place. And more especially is it necessary that Gov. Vance should go before the people and give an account of his stewardship, after being so violently assailed and unscrupulously misrepresented by Mr. Holden and others.

Lieutenant General Longstreet and family are now at Danville, Va.

We learn that Vance loses votes wherever he speaks, while Holden is gaining rapidly in all parts of the State.—Progress.

The above is not the first lie the Progress learned, and we fear it will not be the last. The fact is just the reverse of what the Progress has learned. We know that Gov. Vance has gained very considerably wherever he has spoken, and that most of those who had intended to vote for Holden will now vote against him. Put this in your pipe and smoke it, Mr. Pennington.

Messrs. W. H. and R. S. Tucker and W. R. Andrews, as will be seen by their business card in this paper, have opened an Auction and Commission House in this city, under the name and style of Tucker, Andrews & Co. They are well known business men and will no doubt command a large and extensive patronage.

For the Conservative.

At a meeting of the officers of the City Battalion held yesterday evening, for the purpose of electing a Major, there were present the following officers:

Co. A, Capt. W. L. Brodie,  
" 2d Lt. M. B. Barbee,  
" 3d Lt. M. B. Barbee,  
" 1st Lt. J. H. Crowell,  
" 3d Lt. John G. Watkins,  
" Co. C, Capt. V. Ballard,  
" 2d Lt. F. H. Dewey,  
" 3d Lt. A. P. Bryan.

On motion of Lt. A. P. Bryan, Capt. V. Ballard was called to the chair, and Lt. J. C. Watkins appointed secretary.

On motion of Capt. Brodie, a ballot was taken for the election of Major of the battalion, whereupon J. M. Heck, Esq., was unanimously elected.

On motion of Capt. Brodie, a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Watkins, to wait upon Major J. M. Heck and inform him of his election.

On motion of Capt. Ballard, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Daily Confederate and Conservative. No further business pending, the meeting adjourned.

V. BALLARD, Chairman.  
J. C. WATKINS, Secretary.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 23, 1864.

J. M. HECK, Esq.—Sir: We the undersigned, having been appointed a committee by the officers of the City Battalion, for the purpose of informing you of your unanimous election to the position of Major, we take this method of informing you of the action of the meeting, and earnestly hope and request that you will accept the position.

We are, sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servants,  
F. H. DEWEY, 2d Lt. Co. C.  
J. C. WATKINS, 3d Lt. Co. B.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 23, 1864.

Lieuts. F. H. DEWEY and J. C. WATKINS, Committee.

General: You are hereby informed that we have the honor of your election as Major of the City Battalion, in your own language, "an enemy to that party and an enemy to civil liberty." For we do not hesitate to declare that he who makes war upon Conservatism, whether by word or deed, whether the evil fruits of that opposition be immediate or consequential, is an enemy to civil liberty; for we have a right to infer that a man of your intelligence not only knows what will be the logical consequences of his own acts, but that he is willing to abide by them. And we furthermore declare, Mr. Holden, in your own words, that "such a man thinks more of himself, than he does of his party or of his country."

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## AROUND LYNCHBURG.

From the Lynchburg Republican, of Monday, the 20th instant, we take the following, which is highly interesting, notwithstanding the assurance we have that Hunter, Crook, Averill and other yankee leaders have, ere this been sent howling, if they have not been wholly broken up or captured:

THE OPERATIONS AROUND THE CITY.

Friday afternoon about 4 o'clock Crook and Averill's forces reached a position near what is known as the "Quaker Church," on the Salem Turnpike, four miles from the city, on the left of our lines, where a der. Gen. Imboden. In the fight the enemy gained some considerable skirmish occurred with our cavalry advantages owing to the left of our lines giving way before a charge. We lost some 8 or 10 wounded, and about 20 missing, supposed to have been captured. We took three prisoners, who reported that they had several killed and wounded. The yankees were promptly checked by our infantry and retired to their original line beyond the Church. Among our wounded in this fight was Major Doles reported mortally.

Saturday morning at daylight the heavy booming of artillery on our left and centre told that the fight was begun, and many believed a general engagement was progressing. It was soon ascertained, however, that it was only an artillery duel, and up to one o'clock, no infantry was brought into action. Shortly after this time the rapidity of the discharges increased, and the sharp rattle of the musketry mingled with the hoarse roar of artillery. About this time the enemy advanced in two lines of battle to capture our outer entrenchments on the left of the turnpike, but were repulsed. Again they were rallied to the charge and were again driven back with considerable loss. Forty of their killed were left on the field, and some 20 prisoners were taken. Including the killed and captured their loss was at least 250, possibly 300. Our loss during the entire day on this part of the line was 5 killed and 20 wounded. On the entire line it was ascertained Saturday night that the enemy's loss was 75 killed.

After the second repulse the enemy retired before the advance of our skirmishers, and at nightfall our line was about one fourth of a mile in advance of our original position, the enemy resisting the advance only by feeble cannonading.

The battle ground was on both sides of the Salem Turnpike, between the Quaker Church and the toll gate, and about two miles southwest of the city.

THE FIGHTING ON OUR RIGHT.

About 12 o'clock, the enemy on our extreme right centre opened heavily with artillery, but after a fierce duel of two hours' duration, the enemy's guns were silenced and driven from the field. A small portion of infantry were brought into action also, but there was no fighting of consequence with them. We heard of no casualties. This fighting was on what is known as the "Furrow road," about 2 1/2 miles from town, the enemy's batteries being planted on the farm of Mr. H. W. Barksdale, and our position being immediately in front of "Late's Spring."

There was a report in circulation Saturday night that during the day we captured five pieces of artillery, but we were unable to ascertain whether it had any foundation or not.

A body of the enemy's cavalry made a demonstration on our extreme right, on the Lexington Turnpike, Saturday, about five miles from the city, but were promptly met by some of our cavalry and easily checked.

The operations of Saturday, while only partial, afford evidence of the spirit of our men, and give assurance that when the battle opens in earnest, the result will be a victory as complete as any of the war. Our friends at a distance may rest assured that Lynchburg is as safe now as it would be there were not a Yankee within a thousand miles of the city.

A general engagement is anticipated to-day, Sunday, and at its close Hunter will be of the same opinion, or we shall be more deceived than we ever were in our life.

In deference to what we believe to be the wishes of the military authorities, we forbear giving the names of the troops engaged, but when the necessity for this reticence shall pass away, we shall take pleasure in mentioning them as their gallantry deserves.

CROPS AND POLITICS IN RICHMOND COUNTY.—A subscriber at Bear Branch writes to us, 15th inst., that it was remarkably wet and crops consequently grassy, wheat looks well. Corn is scarce. People in good spirits—all for Vance, none for Holden—candidates plenty. People are rather afraid of the Holdens in this section; the pleading of "the last dollar and the last man" is not forgotten. We want peace, but we want it in an honorable way.—Fayetteville Observer.

One of the Yankee officers captured near Louisa Court House, says the men in Grant's army declare, that when their officers were urging them forward to the assault of Gen. Lee's breastworks, a "ragged rebel" mounted the works and called out: "That's right officers, push them up to the slaughter pen! That when the men refused to move forward any longer, the "rebels" shot down the officers because they could not rally their men!

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Soldiers and Citizen Voters of Davidson County.

We are permitted to announce Lt. Col. C. W. BRADSHAW, of the 42d Regt. N. C. T., who has been a faithful soldier for years, as a candidate to represent the people of Davidson County in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State.

MANY VOTERS.  
JUNE 24th, 1864.

TOD R. CALDWELL.—The Conservatives of Caldwell, Burke and McDowell counties will support TOD R. CALDWELL for the Senate in the District composed of said counties.

MANY VOTERS.  
JUNE 23d, 1864.

We are authorized to announce the following gentlemen as candidates to represent the county of Wilkes in the next General Assembly of the State, as Candidates for the House of Commons, Dr. E. J. BLOUNT, For the House of Commons, C. PERKINS and E. G. ALBRITTON.

WE are authorized and requested to announce Capt. A. H. BARKER, 5th N. C. Regiment, of Wilkes county, a candidate to represent the freedom of Fredrick, Alexander and Wilkes, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. Capt. Barker is a true Conservative, an emphatic Vance man, and an advocate of peace on the basis of separation and independence from the Northern States.

WE are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election.

WE are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS, Esq., for the House of Commons, as Candidates to represent Johnston county, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. They are true Conservatives, and supporters of Gov. Vance.

WE are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.

WE are authorized to announce Lieut. R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons.

To the Voters of Bertie County!

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat, to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of our common country.

If elected I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity and prosperity of the State.

I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,  
P. P. HENRY.  
Colerain, Bertie county, June 16, 1864.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,  
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,  
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUOUS TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS, at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING QUALIFIED AS EX-ECUTOR of William Barham dec'd, notices all creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.

May 23d, 1864.  
S. LITTLE,  
6-704.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THURASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia.

MARIETTA, June 14.

The enemy in two or three lines appeared in front of Hardee's corps yesterday. Our troops fell back, causing them to follow, when our artillery opened a severe fire, driving them to their breastworks in great confusion, with much loss. Our battery on Kershaw hill inflicted severe punishment upon them during the day. Deserters from Hooker's corps who came in this morning say that the loss on the right for the last two days was eight hundred including two generals, whose names were not remembered.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAX NOTICE.

I WILL ATTEND AT MY OFFICE, IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, on the 1st day of July next, for the purpose of collecting taxes due from Merchants, for the year ending July 1st, 1864.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.  
June 24th, 1864.

CLAIMS OF DECEASED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

WILSON, N. C., June 20th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMMISSIONER to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrears of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow nor child, then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimant or claimants of a higher order. The justice of the Peace before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimants be a child or children of the deceased, and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be procured by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

The claim is made by an executor or administrator of the deceased, and save the claimant's affidavit, must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

All persons directly interested in the claims, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their papers to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not deceased (if a non-commissioned officer or private), had not received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimant's Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLEY, Commissioner.

55-14. All papers in the State will copy once and send bill, to gether with a copy of the paper, to advertiser.

Papers published daily, weekly or semi-weekly, will copy in each issue.

NOTICE!

WANTED TO HIRE, FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR, a negro girl or boy, (well preferred,) for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply at this office.

June 24th, 1864. 55-8t.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS HAVE, on this day, associated themselves together under the name and style of

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business. All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch.

RALEIGH, June 22d, 1864. 53-3w.

Charlotte Bulletin, Salisbury Watchman, Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Express, Richmond Examiner, copy 3 weeks, and forward bills to this office.

Office N. C. Railroad Company.

VANCE, June 23d, 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday, July 14th, 1864.